

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."—Franklin Pierce.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County.
JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First—BENJ. R. EDMONSON, of Dubois County.
Second—JAMES A. ANTHON, of Clark County.
Third—JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County.
Fourth—EBENEZER DUMONT, of Dearborn Co.
Fifth—WILLIAM GROSSE, of Henry County.
Sixth—WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County.
Seventh—OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermilion County.
Eighth—LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone Co.
Ninth—NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County.
Tenth—REUBEN J. DAWSON, of DeKalb County.
Eleventh—JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County,
ANDREW DAVIDSON, of Decatur County,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County,
ADISON L. ROACHE, of Parke County.
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WM. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.

Messrs. Wright and McCarty, candidates for Governor, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places, to wit:
Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Saturday, July 17, 1 o'clock P. M.
Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Muncie, White Co., Wednesday, July 21, 1 P. M.
Wilmington, Madison Co., Thursday, July 22, 1 P. M.
Valparaiso, Porter Co., Friday, July 23, 1 P. M.
New Albany, Hamilton Co., Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
Bloomington, Monroe Co., Sunday, July 25, 1 P. M.
Crawfordsville, Montgomery Co., Monday, July 26, 1 P. M.
Indianapolis, Marion Co., Tuesday, July 27, 10 A. M.
Indianapolis, Marion Co., Wednesday, July 28, 10 A. M.
Indianapolis, Marion Co., Thursday, July 29, 10 A. M.
Indianapolis, Marion Co., Friday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Indianapolis, Marion Co., Saturday, July 31, 10 A. M.
Our fellow citizens will please see that notice is given of the above appointments, and that the friends of the candidates of the opposition, will notice the same.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
NICHOLAS MCCARTY.

June 28, 1852.

The Contrast.

The Whig presses are very generally contrasting the military deeds of Gen. Pierce with those of Gen. Scott. This will be their main dependence for success. Gen. Scott has no civil record, no votes in Congress to refer to. He never held a civil office in his life. We admit his military renown, but as President of the United States, he will have civil duties to perform, and the people desire to know how he will perform those duties, and what principles will govern him. Gen. Scott has long sought to be a candidate for the Presidency, and to secure that object, has written many important letters. From these letters, we can with much certainty arrive at his political opinions, which have always been thoroughly Whig. In October, 1841, after the celebrated extension, which passed the land distribution bill, two bills to charter United States Banks, which were vetoed by John Tyler, and the infamous Whig Bankrupt Law, Gen. Scott wrote to a friend as follows:

"LEADING MEASURES OF THE LATE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation—having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a bank of the United States, is not only necessary and expedient, but indispensable to the successful operations of the treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

Here is a distinct pledge in favor of a UNITED STATES BANK and the BANKRUPT LAW. Gen. Scott is a man of iron nerve, and is not the man to back out from his principles. If elected, he will not doubt carry into execution his cherished views and opinions, by urging these measures on Congress, and approving such laws as may be adopted to carry them out. A United States Bank and a Bankrupt law will again become part of the Whig policy.

Happily we have also the opinions of Franklin Pierce on these questions. He was a member of the United States Senate, and voted against the United States Bank and against the Bankrupt act. Here is a fair and direct issue on which we can meet the Whigs without any dodging.

Pierce voted against these measures, and struggled to defeat them—Scott declared that had he been in Congress he would have voted for them. Democrats of Indiana, choose between them. If you desire to see a National Bank chartered and a voluntary Bankrupt law enacted, by which the honest indebtedness of the country may be swept out, vote for Winfield Scott. If you are opposed to them, vote for the young hickory of the Granite State—Frank. Pierce.

James Hughes.

This redoubtable knight of the quill, who edits a disorganizing *Guerrilla* sheet at Bloomington, is out, in two mortal combats, on the one hand, the *Sentinel*. The head and front of our offending is that we support Democrats for office—the regular nominees of the party. Mr. Hughes divides his custom, supporting Democrats or Whigs, as his predilections or prejudices may dictate. We support Judge Perkins, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, for Judge of the Supreme Court. He is the controversy in a nut shell. So long as we continue to support the regular Democratic ticket, so long shall we have the opposition of James Hughes. Further controversy is unnecessary. He cannot convince us that we ought to support Judge McDonald, the Whig. We have neither the hope or the wish that he will vote for Judge Perkins. So, Mr. Hughes, go and fight for Whiggery. We shall sustain the Democratic candidates and the Democratic measures.

Strike their Names from the List!

We are authorized to say that Thomas Wheatley and Henry Hoffman, whose names appear to the Whig call, are Democrats, and will vote for Pierce and King. Strike off their names!

☞ The New Castle Courier says that Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, "is emphatically a Western ticket." Better look into the geography and study the maps, Grubbs.

☞ The Ohio Statesman regrets to learn that whole fields of wheat have been destroyed by the red weevil near Columbus, Ohio.

Harmonious Whiggery.

The State Register, at Albany, New York, alluding to the Resolutions of the Whig National Convention, says:

"The Whig Party, by agreeing upon that Platform of Principles for their future guidance, has taken the hand, Nationally, and as a Party, upon the Compromise ground as a finality, and by this act, has cut itself loose, East and West, North and South, from Abolitionists, Free Soilers, fanatics and ultraists of all shades, colors and descriptions. It is now thoroughly conservative, and we thank God for it."

This is for the southern market.

On the other hand, Greeley, of the Tribune, says:

"They were never intended to be a statement of the grounds whereon the Whig party is united and the ends which it unanimously mediates. On the contrary, they were forced upon a portion of the delegates in view of the fact that they did not express their convictions, were called on their passage. Here was one-fourth of the Convention whom not even the imperiling of the nomination of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The 'Platform,' therefore, is not that of the entire Whig party, as the records of the Convention attest, but that of a majority only—a majority which had and could have no claim to bind any who dissent from their declaration. We are of that sort, and there are many more such."

The game of 1818 is to be played over again. Greeley to secure the Free Soilers, endorses the nomination, but bolts the platform.

☞ "He is one of the controlling politicians of New Hampshire." So says a local paper in a biography of Gen. Pierce. We believe it. He has controlled matters so as to retain in the State Constitution an old and liberal provision excluding Catholics from holding any office of profit or trust.

So says Grubbs of the New Castle Courier. In reply we quote the following from the New York *Truth* teller, the leading Catholic paper in the union.

"Mr. Pierce, it is universally conceded, possesses all the requisite qualifications to administer the affairs of government with credit and ability. We are assured by those who have known him long and well that a more liberal, high-toned true republican, does not live. On the question of the 'Catholic test' which has ever been a bone of contention in New Hampshire, Mr. Pierce has been faithful and zealous, and has stood in just opposition to the stain upon the laws of that State, and although unsuccessful in his efforts to have it expunged, he is nevertheless fully entitled to the gratitude of every liberal mind for his exertions in the matter."

The Celt, the Irish Catholic paper at Boston on the same subject, says:

"But so far from being on the side of the old exclusion clause, we well know that Mr. Pierce has freely thrown his popularity in his own State into the other scale. In the Constitutional Convention at Concord, two years ago, he mainly conducted (with the late Judge Woodbury,) in striking that clause from the revised Constitution."

A Convert to Whiggery.

John H. Bradley, Esq., one of the Free Soil Van Buren Electors in this State for 1848, has come out in support of Gen. Scott. He gulps the platform, fugitive slave law and all. On Friday evening, under the general proclamation to receive new converts, he came in and addressed the Whig club. In the Journal he gives in his address as follows:

"I do certainly intend (Providence permitting) to give my vote for that old, well-tried, and time-worn patriot, Winfield Scott."

Like all new converts, we presume, Mr. Bradley will be very zealous, and will, no doubt, aspire to lead the Whig party. Go it John, Scott will be proud to make you Governor of New Mexico—if he can.

Good for Gen. Cass.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing under date of June 9th, relates the following:

"Gen. Cass having to-day been accosted at the National Hotel by one of his friends, who observed that 'Republicans were ungrateful,' the old statesman instantly checked him, by assuring him that the Republic of the United States had been remarkably faithful to him. 'I crossed the Alleghenies on foot,' said Gen. Cass, 'I rowed my own boat on the Ohio river, and from that humble position I have been exalted by the gratitude of the Republic into every station of honor, trust, and emolument, except one, and for that I have been nominated, though elected. If there be any man in this nation who has reason to thank the Republic and the people for favor bestowed upon him, I am that man.' The would be flatterer was snubbed. Let every American statesman set a similar example of forbearance and self-denial."

A METHOD OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun communicates the following simple plan for computing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, for any number of days, which he learned twelve years ago.

"Divide the number of days by 6, and multiply the dollars by the dividend, the result is the interest in decimals; cut off the right-hand figure, and you have it in dollars and cents. Thus, 100 multiplied by 100 for 21 days? Twenty-one divided by 6 is 3 1/2; 100 multiplied by 3 1/2 is 350, or 35 cents. Again: what is the interest on \$378 for 93 days? Ninety-three divided by 6 is 15 1/2; 378 multiplied by 15 1/2 is 5,895, or \$58 95.10. Let book-keepers try this rule, and they will find that it is no humbug."

☞ Professor Larrabee, the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, was a college mate of Franklin Pierce.

The True Doctrine.

The recent Democratic National Convention passed a resolution deprecating ALL FUTURE agitation of the subject of slavery, and resolving to "resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." This is the right doctrine, and will have the good effect, we trust, of stopping the mouths of those office seeking individuals who have been continually seeking to put down good Compromise Democrats by forming alliances with the abolitionists. It shows who has been right—whether those men who have sought to promote peace and harmony, and whose patriotism has been so extensive with the Union, or whether those who, by pleading "Human Rights" through false philanthropy, and yet pretended to be the friends of the people—were guided by the best and purest motives. Such expressions as "Free Soil Democrat," "no finality men," etc., have no meaning at all, and are mere tricks by which to soft soap abolitionists. The Democratic party claims to be the party of the Constitution as it is—and will not ally with any other party at the sacrifice of principle. We base our action on the Democratic Platform, as laid down, and would rather see our party sink nobly battling for the preservation of the rights, than see it pandering in the least to sectional prejudices of any description.

The few active Democrats in this place who stood firm in times past on the great question of Slavery, when others for the sake of office and spoils were allured out of the path of duty, can now behold what it is to them far more valuable than all other considerations—that of having dared maintain the right in the very face of a powerful opposition—even defeat itself. They are now being endorsed by the Democracy of the State and the Union and they can now have the satisfaction of knowing that no "change of front" is required at their hands. This consistency rewarded and demagogues severely rebuked.—*Marion Journal*.

A CANDID ADMISSION.—Large numbers of the Whigs of Kentucky won't touch Scott. The Louisville Journal has been alternately coaxing and threatening these recusants. But neither threats nor bribery doing any good, the Journal gives it up as a bad case. Hear Col. Pettie:

"Unquestionably some few Whigs have been preparing to avail themselves, and now intend to avail themselves of the occasion of General Scott's nomination to get themselves into the Democratic party. If this party were to receive the nomination, they would be very certain to hunt up some other. Well, if such is their will let them go!"

Take care, Mr. Pettie, you will find that you will need the votes of these "apostates" in November next to carry even old Kentucky. If the "Bloody ground" does not swing from her Whig moorings next fall there is no credit to be placed in the signs of the times.—*Madisonian*.

☞ The Whig convention at Baltimore have not only sinned themselves, but they have been the cause of a great deal of sin in others. The Whigs about here say bad words—say a—*Louisville Democrat*.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1852.

The Watch-Fires are Burning—the Democracy are aroused!

"Aye, now the soul of battle is abroad, it burns upon the air!"

On Saturday afternoon, after a few hours' notice, the indomitable hard working Democracy of the First Ward in this city, which is composed mainly of our industrious and enterprising mechanics and German citizens, assembled and raised a beautiful hickory pole one hundred and twenty feet high, surmounted with a streamer and a flag bearing the proud names of PIERCE and KING. The crowd then repaired to the orchard of Mr. Daniel Keely, where a large number of ladies had already collected. They were then addressed by W. J. Brown. At about sun-set, after giving three hearty cheers for Pierce and King, Wright and Willard, the crowd dispersed, determined to carry the day in the coming contest.

In the evening the Democratic Club met at the Court House, the first kindled in the afternoon, were still blazing—the crowd came together with joyous shouts. The Court House was crammed. Dr. E. W. H. Ellis was called to the chair, and J. W. DUNN appointed Secretary. After fully organizing the Club, by the appointment of permanent officers, the particulars of which will be found in another column, the meeting was addressed by Horace E. Carter, Esq., in a speech of more than an hour. It was a masterly effort, and told, with terrible effect, on the sick and fainting ranks of Whiggery, and kindled up among the old and tried men of our party, a fire of enthusiasm that will burn till the battle is fought and won. It was a glorious day for the Democracy of Indianapolis. The ball has been put in motion and will roll on until Galphin Whiggery is crushed. We have the boys that can and will win the battle. Mark that.

The Revised Statutes of 1852.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS: VIZ: EXEMPTION LAW; DISTRESS FOR RENT; TENANTS HOLDING OVER; FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER; INSOLVENT DEBTOR LAW; PUBLIC WORKS.

The Constitutional provision on the subject of Exemption is, as our readers may remember, as follows:

"The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted."

It was imperative on the General Assembly, therefore, to pass some law on the subject; the only open question being, the amount to be exempted, and the manner of exempting.

A bill, introduced into the House, from the Committee raised on that subject, and exempting real or personal property to the amount of five hundred dollars, was defeated by Mr. OWEN, exempting three hundred dollars, passed, and is now the law. Its details are briefly these:

That an amount of property, real or personal or both, not exceeding three hundred dollars, owned by any resident householder, shall be exempt from execution for debt, arising out of any contract made after the Fourth of July next.

That no mortgage or sale of real estate thus exempted, if executed by a married man, shall be good, without the wife's signature and acknowledgment.

That the property be appraised under oath, after selection by the debtor. If he select real estate, exceeding in value three hundred dollars, it shall, if possible, be so divided as to leave exempted the dwelling house or homestead of the debtor. If he part personal and part real, the personal is first appraised and set aside; and if the real, added to the personal, exceed \$300, and be not susceptible of division, it may, after sixty days, be sold; so much of the proceeds as, with the personal property set aside, shall make up three hundred dollars, to be paid over to the debtor; and the rest to go to the creditor, towards satisfaction of his debt.

DISTRESS FOR RENT is abolished; the provision of the new law being, as follows:

"Rents from land shall be collected as other debts." If there were no other reason to justify the abolition of this feudal privilege, it might suffice, that a three hundred dollar exemption law renders it, so far as regards the poorer class of renters, almost inoperative; while, in regard to renters in better circumstances, it has never been necessary.

The law regarding the unlawful detention of lands has been much simplified and abridged. It now embraces subjects formerly spread over two acts; to-wit: "Tenants holding over" and "Forcible entry and detainer." Under the old law, suit against a tenant holding over was brought before two justices; an anomalous proceeding, with complicated forms. Under the new law, it is a simple suit before a justice, varying but little from any other suit before the same officer. The remedy, in case of forcible entry and detainer, is similar.

The law—a tedious one in the old Statutes—relative to Insolvent Debtors is wholly omitted. The constitutional provision abolishing imprisonment for debt except in case of fraud, renders an insolvent-debtor law unnecessary.

There are also omitted all the old laws,—very voluminous they were—regarding the PUBLIC WORKS of the State; and these are replaced by a single brief law of three or four sections only, providing—

That all portions of the Public Works not heretofore sold or surrendered to companies, are ceded to the counties, respectively, in which they lie;

That the same shall be under the control and management of the Boards doing County business in such counties;

That if any private Companies to whom works have heretofore been ceded, shall fail to take possession before the first of January next, they shall be deemed to have abandoned the same; and the same shall thereafter vest in the counties in which they lie.

The amount of Public Works thus surrendered, is, however, trifling in amount, being chiefly portions of the Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville road in Putnam county, and in one or two other locations. All the other works, once valued at millions, had been already granted, on various terms, to private companies; or sold, at auction, to the highest bidder.

This, at last, about sixteen years after the State first undertook her "Mammoth System," she is entirely disengaged from. Fatal was the connection to her! May it never be renewed!

☞ By the new law regarding taxes of mechanics and others, it is provided, that laborers on Public Works constructed by companies shall, for the amount of work done by them on such works, have a lien on the property of the company constructing the same. This is a new provision.

☞ We call attention to the proceedings of the plank road meeting at Northfield, Boone county. This is a most important work for our city. It proposes to connect Logansport with Indianapolis by means of a plank road. The stock in this road will be a good paying investment. Our fellow-townsmen, JAMES BLAKE, has taken hold of it in earnest, and his energy and enterprise is a sure guaranty that it will be completed. But those interested in the work must lay their shoulder to the wheel, and help him out.

Soldiers of the Black Hawk War. Some time since we published a letter from the Hon. C. L. DUNHAM, stating that the Pension Office had decided that the soldiers of the Black Hawk war were entitled to receive one hundred and sixty acre warrants. This letter, it seems, has led to a misapprehension, and to correct it Mr. Dunham transmits to us the following telegram:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1852.
Hon. W. J. BROWN: The decision mentioned in my letter refers only to twelve months rangers.

C. L. DUNHAM.

Form the Clubs—Raise the Poles!

Democrats of Indiana, arouse to action! You have a sleepless enemy to fight. If you go into the conflict under organization and discipline, victory is certain. To accomplish this, let clubs be formed in every neighborhood.

"Go ring the bells, and fire the guns, and fling the fiery banner out, shout Freedom till your ringing throats give back their cradled shout."

Have speeches and songs. The character and services of Frank Pierce afford a glorious theme for the young orators to dwell on. At the center we have commenced the battle in earnest. Let it extend to the extremities.

"For Freedom's battle did begin, Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft it is ever won."

If the Whigs raise an ash pole, you can raise a hickory one still higher. Sleep not on your arms, under the conviction that Indiana is a Democratic State. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." To make Indiana Democratic, you worked hard. To keep it so, you must still work. Take the papers—circulate the documents—write to your members of Congress, and they will be furnished. Do all this, and do it quickly. Don't let the Whigs get the start.

John H. Bradley.

Our neighbor and good friend, whose name stands at the head of this article, wenders who we occasionally allude to him, and seems determined to stand it no longer. He has commenced his talk through the columns of the Journal, and we presume, will persevere in free-doing. Mr. Bradley, who has heretofore been a Free Soiler and a Free Soil elector, has recently become a convert to Whiggery, and, like all new converts, is exceedingly active and zealous. He has boldly put himself at the head of the party as their chief orator, and is justly regarded as their leader. Occupying this position, do you suppose we are to permit him to escape unnoticed? Now, friend John, that would hardly be human nature. It is certainly not our nature. We have always been your friend. We tried hard to get you appointed Governor of New Mexico, under the present Whig administration; but some rascally Whig had written to Fillmore that you had been one of the Free Soil electors in 1848. That cruel mischief knocked down all your hopes. John, I, however, taught you a lesson by free-doing you for Winfield Scott, but don't complain when we ward off your blows. When we fight you, we are fighting Whiggery—a thing just as natural for us as to eat our daily bread.

New Car Break.

We have examined Clayton and Miller's Patent Car Break, for the protection of life and property. The opinion of several practical railroad men with whom we have conversed, is that it is superior to those now in use; and we think it is worthy the notice and trial of Railroad Companies in the United States. It is simple in construction, and cheap. The advantages claimed by the patentees for this break over all others—that it is a vice-like form; it grips the rims of the wheels, and applies friction to eight sides instead of four; it creates double the friction and requires less than half the leverage of the breaks now in use, which break against the tread or periphery of the wheels, and so often cause the axles or journals to break, and frequently press the boxes out of place, which is the cause of many accidents; and that it is effective in all kinds of weather, and will prevent snow and ice from clogging the wheels.

Mr. R. Miller will be at the Wright House, in a few days, for the purpose of exhibiting a model of the Break, and selling rights to use it.

Who is Gen. Pierce?

The following incident, which occurred on one of the battle-fields of Mexico, is illustrative of the character of Gen. Frank Pierce, the idol of the volunteers.

During the hottest part of the great battle which closed the Mexican war, and hour in which the halls of Montezuma, Gen. Pierce, having routed the legions where he had been fighting, hastened with his command to the assistance of Gen. P. F. Smith, when the following laconic dialogue ensued:

Pierce—"Gen. Smith, what have you for me to do?" Smith—"I command you to execute your plan, and point out to me a place where I can do good service. I will show you that I can fight as well under you, as you have under me."

Smith—"Defend the hacienda!"

Pierce—"Right face forward!"

Contemptible.

The Madison Banner, alluding to Governor Wright's visit to that city, speaking of the manner in which he spent the Sabbath, says:

"On yesterday, we understand, the Governor attended class-meeting, was twice at church, and three times at Sabbath School—making a speech to the scholars at Pierce's. Then I order you to execute your plan, and point out to me a place where I can do good service. I will show you that I can fight as well under you, as you have under me."

Smith—"Defend the hacienda!"

Pierce—"Right face forward!"

Let them go!—John Tyler and Tom Walpole have come out in favor of Pierce. We are glad of it, as *Alabaster* and Tom were always a disgrace to the party.—*New Albany Tribune*.

Sour grapes! In 1840, John Tyler was a glorious old fellow. The Whigs used him then "without a why or a wherefore." "Tip & Ty" was in every Whig's mouth; and as for Tom Walpole, when they needed an elector to canvass the district for Taylor, he was the very man. Now that he cannot be longer used, they set him down as "a disgrace to the party." He will make some of them "faint" between this and November. Mark our word.

☞ The New York Herald thus talks of General Pierce:

Gen. Pierce will be found to be by no means a weak candidate. The State of New Hampshire is perfectly crazy with exultation. In Concord, the capital, as soon as they heard of his nomination, men, women, and children rushed out in the street, 200 guns were fired as *feu de joie*, and all the bells were tolled for hours. Some of Gen. Scott's friends ran up the street, shouting, "is there any fire anywhere?" "is there a fire anywhere?" "Yes, there is a fire," responded a young Democrat, "a devil of a fire in the rear."

☞ If the Democrats wished to avail themselves of Obsecrity, they should have given it the impulsive cry of Cuba or Canada. Then they would have paralleled the case of Polk and Texas. But, obsecrity without any impulse is a hard nag to ride.—*Gen. Gazette*.

Yes, and notoriety with letters in favor of the Bankrupt law and Native Americanism will prove a slow nag.

☞ Our friend John H. Bradley is out again in yesterday's Journal, with an address to Wm. J. Brown, in which he gives the reasons for the faith that is within him. All right John. It is important that the thing should be understood. Heretofore there have been doubts.

☞ Our platform-hating Whig editors in this State shout over the nomination of Scott, but are mum about the platform which they were compelled to gulp before they could get their candidate. A bitter pill but they had to swallow it.

☞ South Carolina beat them all. At Charleston, when the news of Scott's nomination reached there, the Whigs fired one hundred guns—one gun for every Whig in the State.

☞ The congressional convention for the seventh district will be held at Bowling Green, on the 10th August.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1852.

Henry Clay is no more!

By telegraph from Washington, we learn that Henry Clay died yesterday at eleven o'clock. The event was not unexpected. He had been lingering for months in daily and hourly expectation of dissolution. A patriot and statesman whose reputation was world-wide, he performed by abler pens.

☞ I will support a protective tariff, that will give work and pay and wealth, to our own mechanics here at home, give them a market for what they have to sell, and prevent their being crushed or crippled by the starvation labor of Europe. You can plant yourself, and a great deal of honest, will be ground down to Mr. Buchanan's standard of good wages, one shilling a day.—*John H. Bradley*.

Full of gas. We don't like to use hard words, or we should say something stronger. Our farmers, mechanics and working men, will remember that from 1842 until '46 we had a protective tariff. From 1846 until the present time, we have had a tariff based on the revenue standard. What were the prices of produce and labor from '42 to '46? What have they been since that time? Every man in the country can answer these questions, and the answers will tell whether Mr. Bradley's statements are true, or false.

The statement of Mr. Buchanan's, "standard of good wages, one shilling a day," we pronounce a slander. Mr. Buchanan never made such a declaration, and we challenge any man to produce the evidence. Hunt up the documents and if the statement is true, we are convicted of falsehood.

Hon. John G. Davis.

The Terre Haute Journal publishes a communication in favor of the re-election of John G. Davis to Congress from the Seventh District, with the following remarks, in which we fully concur:

The bill having passed, providing for the election of members of Congress from this State, at the general election in October next, the Democracy of this district will soon be called upon in Convention to select their candidate.

A communication presenting the claims of the present incumbent, Hon. John G. Davis, to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of this District, will be found in another column. The views and feelings expressed in this communication, meet with our hearty concurrence. We have no desire to forestall the wishes of our friends in relation to this matter, but we must be permitted to express humbly and frankly, our preference for the gentleman above named, believing him to be the choice of the Democratic party of the district, for the nomination. The general expression of opinion which we have heard upon this subject, has convinced us of this fact. That Mr. Davis has hitherto, in the capacity of his representative, served his constituents with fidelity, and marked ability, is but one opinion. He is pre-eminently a working man, and no one could have more promptly and efficiently attended to the business of his constituency than has Mr. D. Justice therefore to the gentleman, we think, requires that his course should receive the endorsement of